MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I propose :

"That the Bill be passed."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.08 hrs.

*SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—GENERAL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motions moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Accounts and Capital Accounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1998 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof: 2, 4 to 6, 9 to 11, 14, 15, 22, 23 26, 28, 34, 35, 38, 43, 46, 47, 50, 52, 54, 55, 57 to 59, 62, 66, 67, 70, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 83, 86, 88, 89, 98 to 102."

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) FOR 1997-98
SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF THE LOK SABHA

No. and Title of Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
2.	Other Services of Deptt. of Agr. and Cooperation	1,00,000	...
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	37,50,00,000	...
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	2,50,00,000	...
6.	Department of Fertilizers	46,99,00,000	1,00,000
9.	Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	50,00,000	...
10.	Ministry of Coal	2,50,00,000	...
11.	Department of Commerce	2,00,00,000	...

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
14.	Department of Telecommunications	42,97,00,000	...
15.	Ministry of Defence	5,50,00,000	...
22.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	1,00,000	...
23.	Ministry of External Affairs	40,00,00,000	...
26.	Payments to Financial Institutions	...	85,00,00,000
28.	Transfer to State and Union Territory Governments	285,00,00,000	...
34.	Department of Revenue	7,20,00,000	...
35.	Direct Taxes	93,30,00,000	...
38.	Ministry of Food	125,00,00,000	...
43.	Ministry of Home Affairs	15,00,00,000	...
46.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	108,00,00,000	...
47.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	16,37,00,000	21,56,00,000
50.	Department of Culture	4,76,00,000	...
52.	Industrial Development and Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	...
54.	Department of Heavy Industry	106,76,00,000	18,01,00,000
55.	Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries	1,01,00,000	...
57.	Broadcasting Services	2,00,000	2,00,000
58.	Ministry of Labour	4,50,00,000	...
59.	Law and Justice	73,00,000	...
62.	Ministry of Mines	17,00,00,0000	...
66.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	50,00,000	...
67.	Planning	1,00,000	...
70.	Ministry of Power	200,00,00,000	697,50,00,000
74.	Department of Science & Technology	50,00,00,000	...

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
77.	Ministry of Steel	34,00,00,000	...
78.	Surface Transport	95,01,00,000	...
80.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,00,00,000	...
81.	Ministry of Textiles	10,18,00,000	249,87,00,000
83.	Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	...	1,00,000
86.	Ministry of Water Resources	2,50,00,000	...
88.	Atomic Energy	1,50,00,000	...
89.	Nuclear Power Schemes	...	147,00,00,000
98.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11,48,00,000	2,72,00,000
99.	Chandigarh	5,52,00,000	1,35,00,000
100.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80,00,000	1,91,00,000
101.	Daman & Diu	...	2,36,00,000
102.	Lakshadweep	1,77,00,000	1,50,00,000
	Grand Total	**1379,41,00,000**	**1228,82,00,000**

Now we move on to the next item—Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1997-98.

The time allotted is two hours. The hon. Members should know that the Bill is to be sent to the Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : By six p.m. we can complete this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon. Members to speak on the Supplementary Demand for Grants. I would not have objected but for the paucity of time. The Members should only refer to certain grants which are there in the Budget.

16.09 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, 47 demands to the tune of Rs. 3,936.55 crores have been placed before us. These demands have been brought for reappropriation. But I do not understand as to why reappropriation is being done in respect of all the demands. No attempt has been made to explain it. Firstly, I would like to give an example in this regard. There is demand No. 46 at page no. 19, wherein rupees 108 crores have been provided for the purpose of waiving of loans disbursed in Kashmir.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole country knows that the then Prime Minister Shri Devegowda has announced a package before the last year's budget. Eight months ago, while announcing the package he had said that all the loans amounting above Rs. 50,000 will be waived. I do not understand as to why the provision for waiving loans has not been made in the budget itself? Why it is being brought through the supplementary grants? I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister in particular, to the fact that at that time it was announced that all loans for the entire Kashmir will be waived. Kashmir

includes Laddakh, Jammu and Kashmir valley. But today this impression is being given that loans will be waived only in the Kashmir valley and not in Laddakh and Jammu.

This eight years period of insurgency has caused havoc in the entire State. The whole State has suffered losses. All industries in the State have failed. No work has been done. When the Prime Minister made the announcement in this regard, we became happy but today discrimination is being done. I would like to request to the Finance Minister that he should assure that discrimination will not be done at any cost. Five points were mentioned in the package, wherein it was stated that railways will operate in Kashmir. Rs. 2500 crores were allocated for that purpose. Simultaneously, provision for setting up of Agriculture University and Dalhausie project in Jammu was also made.

16.12 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

Now you have come to know that the very first point mentioned in the package was regarding waiving of loans. I would like to say that all the three regions should be taken into account while considering the matter of waiving of loans. Specially, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that the previous Government had decided to waive loans of Rs. 10,000 but loans of many farmers have not been waived till date. In this connection, my submission is that agricultural loans should be covered under this package. Those who have suffered losses in agriculture should also be covered.

Secondly, under demand No. 70 on page 32 an amount of rupees 897.50 crores is being given for completion of Dulhasti, Ranjit Sagar and Uri projects. I would like to repeat that only Dulhasti and Uri projects which have come up for discussion were also under pre-budget expenditure. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had made announcement in his package in this regard and today they are asking for rupees 897.50 crores under supplementary grants. We are happy that Dulhasti and Uri projects will be completed.

One thing more which I would like to bring to your notice is that Dulhasti Project was estimated to cost Rs. 400 crores at that time. Till now, Rs. 1450 crores have been spent on this project and today, its cost is estimated to be Rs. 3500 crores. The shadow of militancy looms large over this region. Last time when this project was closed down, it was because at that time, contract of Dulhasti Project was in the hands of a French firm and it was in the process of construction. An engineer of the project was kidnapped and they all rolled up their paraphernalia and left. It is strange that we pay large amounts as advance. They all went away with the money and the work was stopped. Besides, making efforts for completing the work in time, I'd like that the contract of Dulhasti Project may be given to an Indian firm. As I said, originally it was a Project of Rs. 450-500 crores and now it has turned out to be Rs. 3500 crores. I don't think that even Rs. 5000 crores would be enough to complete the work. That's why, I would like to make humble submission that besides making allocation for the Project, arrangements should also be made for its monitoring. It should be sean that this money does not reach in the hands of terrorists and the arrangements should be made at the Centre. I can say it with certainty that if the Centre would not make arrangements from here, the money will also go into the hands of the terrorists, as crores of rupees have already gone to them in the last 6 to 7 years. With this money they procured weapons and carried on insurgency to full extent. Today, it may happen again. Therefore, it is imperative that a monitoring machinery be evolved and I would seek an assurance from the Finance Minister in this regard.

Same is the case with regard to completion of Ranjit Sagar Dam. The area consists of a number of villages and especially the area of Basauli & Dilwara is going to be completely inundated. Electricity generated through this dam will be supplied to Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana, but the villages of Jammu & Kashmir are going to be submersed. It is essential to resettle these villages. Here I'd like to quote the example of Basauli and Kathuwa which are at a distance of 18 Kms, but after the completion of this Dam the distance between them will be 150 kms. Kathuwa is the distt. headquarter of Basauli and the people will have to travel 150 kms. to reach there. So, an agreement was reached between Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir Governments to construct a bridge to connect Punjab & Basauli. Four years back when the agreement was done, the cost was estimated to be Rs. 18 crores and now it has escalated to Rs. 200 crores. Due to cost escalation the governments of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir are not coming forward and the people are suffering. Therefore, I would request that the funds may immediately be released for which the provision may be made in this budget so that this bridge could be constructed immediately for the benefit of the people.

Page 18, Demand 43, 15 crore are being sought

[English]

for the augmentation of the funds required for the Intelligence Bureau for meeting secret services expenditure.

[Shri Chaman Lal Gupta]

[Translation]

I don't know what these secret services are and you are also not ready to explain them. You'll not be happy, if I discuss what these secret services are doing in the country. On one hand, Shri Gujral says about bringing transparency in the entire country and on the other hand Rs. 15 crores are being demanded only for these secret services. I would like to submit that you have not given attention towards 2-3 problems. You are aware that a provision of Rs. 108 crores has been made for waiving of the loans of those who suffered losses due to lack of business activities. You are well aware that nothing has been done for the 4 lakh people who've left their homes and hearths and are living in Jammu and Delhi in camps. You've not provided a single paisa for these migrants. You have not even discussed about their necessities. They've been uprooted and are wandering here and there. It is good that you want to rehabilitate them in their State and give them relief, but you have not paid any attention towards their necessities here. We brought this to the notice of Shri Narasimha Rao many times. In J&K you'll not find a single Doordarshan channel on T.V. except the two cities of Jammu & Srinagar. Right from Jammu, even in Kathua, if you want to watch Pakistan TV, you can watch it very clearly. The whole valley will catch the Pakistan TV. The whole of Rajouri, Punchh & Doda catch the Pakistan T.V. but they do not catch Doordarshan. We have raised this issue before you many times. You have not made provision for communication but we want you to pay attention to their burning problems. If you want them to be with India, you'll have to pay attention. In modern times, propaganda has great value. You are very well aware that no Indian programmes reach there. Therefore, it would have been better if you had provided funds especially for Rajouri, Punchh, Doda, Kathua and other districts of the valley, where Indian Doordarshan can be watched. You will have to make arrangements for this.

Sir, in the end I would like to submit that the militancy has raised its ugly head during the last eight years, and you have provided funds for waiving of the loans. You'll have to make provisions for waiving loans in the whole of Jammu & Kashmir & Laddakh and see that the funds are not diverted to militancy. I would only request that arrangements should be made for setting up monitoring agency.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

I rise to support the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. It is neither because I am in full agreement with whatever he has put in the Supplementary Demands for Grants nor because I am in agreement with whatever he is doing. But it is my duty to obey the whip of the party and support the Government to keep it going. Therefore, I am supporting it. ...*(Interruptions)*

The hon. Minister of Finance has presented a dream Budget and now also the Demands for Supplementary Grants. But what is the impact of the Budget on the economy? Is the economy giving a rosy picture?

The other day, I read in the newspapers, that the hon. Minister of Finance had given a statement where he was pulling up the industrialists. He was asking the industrialists to respond to the Budget proposals and he was admonishing them for not coming up to his expectation. The reason is very simple that industrial production has declined.

In 1991 when Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao took over as the Prime Minister of this country, the industrial production was negative. It was minus one and within a couple of years, we brought it to about ten per cent.

That rate of growth is not maintained. That rate of growth is on the decline. This has been admitted by the Finance Minister himself. What is the reason?

As regards inflation, yes, it has come down to five per cent. But is it reflected in the markets? We do not see the price of any item, including the consumer items, going down in the markets. The retail markets—I do not know about the wholesale markets—always shows upward trend. Is there a real decline in the inflation, as the Government statistics are giving out? What is the reason that it is not reflected in the markets? If that is not reflected in the markets, that is the incompetence and inefficiency of this Government. I want the Finance Minister to take note of that.

What about exports? Exports were growing at 20 per cent in dollar terms during Shri Narasimha Rao's time and now the export growth has come down. It is there in the newspapers. I am not having the data but I would like the Finance Minister to tell this House whether the export is growing up. I would say that the rate of export growth has come down and is coming down.

What is the position of balance of payments? The balance of payments position has again become more adverse and more negative. What is the reason for that? Has the foreign debt declined? It is again on the increase. Then, which are the economic indicator by which you can say that the strength of the economy is increasing? I would like to be enlightened by the Finance Minister on this.

What about employment generation? Yes there was a time when Budgets were used for investment for employment generation. Now Budgets are not used for that purpose. Unfortunately, it is used only for retrenchment. But where is the investment, whether from within or from abroad, by which the number of employment opportunities have increased? I would like to know from the Finance Minister that in the last one year, what is the total investment in this country, whether from abroad or from within? I have no hesitation in welcoming the investment from abroad. Let it be from anybody. But what is the total investment whereby the number of employment opportunities have increased? What is the total number of employment opportunities that have been generated? In fact, unemployment is increasing and there is no generation of new employment. At least by my experience in Kerala, I have no doubt—and all my hon. friends from Kerala will agree with me—that unemployment is on the increase. Where is the programme for the Government for tackling this unemployment? I see nothing in the Budget, except some pious hope that investment will come from abroad and will help us. Where is that, I do not know.

As regards the infrastructure development, the Government is not investing in the infrastructure sector. And where is the money for that? Is there any investment in the infrastructure sector? Even after liberalisation in the last five years, the investment in the infrastructure sector is not as was anticipated. There may be something here and there but not to the tune of the requirement of this huge country where there is acute power shortage and shortage in every sector of infrastructure. Where is the Action Plan for the Finance Ministry to tackle these problems? This is what I would like to know. Therefore, as far as I see, almost all the indicators are giving a disturbing signal with regard to the growth of the economy.

At the same time, what is the damage that we are doing? We had a strong small-scale sector.

It was unique for our country. All the developing countries appreciated the small scale sector that we have developed. Forty per cent of our export was met by the small scale sector. Today the small scale sector is suffering. Why is it so? The Finance Ministry is trying to de-reserve it. There is a reservation for the small scale sector. I do not know the number; but at least quite a large number of industries which are to be in the small scale sector, cottage and village industries have been reserved for the small scale sector only with an investment limit of Rs. 75 lakh or something like that. What is the attempt of the Government? It is to de-reserve it. When I was the Industries Minister for some time, when such an attempt was there, I resisted it. I resisted it till I was there. Now I understand that the limit has been raised and the attempt is to de-reserve them. Under whose influence it is being done? I would ask my Left friends, those who oppose the I.M.F. dictates, whether they agree to this. Why do you not fight it out? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (Kasargoda) : Why are you silent on the public sector? Please say something about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I am coming to that. The small scale sector is India's pride. It is our pride. It should be protected. Any attempt to undermine it, weaken it or de-reserve it should be objected to by all.

I will come to the economy of our State. In the last Session of the Parliament also I raised it. Kerala's backbone is rubber and coconut. Our economy is dependent on rubber and coconut. You go to any household. Either you will seem some rubber plantation or some coconut plantation. You go to the coastal area—it is full of coconut. You go to the hilly areas—it is full of rubber. That is our backbone. But with regard to price of both, we are suffering. We are suffering to such an extent that a number of times we raised this matter in the House. This Government has turned a deaf ear to all of our crises. I do not know what happened to this Government.

Last year the price of rubber was Rs. 64 per kilogram at this point of time. Today, I have been told, the price is Rs. 38 per kilogram. Why has it happened? ...*(Interruptions)* It is not because of globalisation but because of the wrong policy of this Government. I will tell you what are the wrong policies. During the last Session itself raised the matter that Rubber is used firstly for manufacture of tyre and part of rubber is used as rubber milk, latex for small scale industries. All small scale industries use latex for producing rubber foams. All the small scale sector industries using latex are closed. They are crippled. I raised it in the last Session. I begged this Government, this Finance Minister to give some relief of five per cent in excise duty. It was not conceded. I do not know why. At the same time the duty of the competing substance, polyurethane has been reduced from 80 per cent to 40 per cent. The hon. Minister of Finance said he did not do it. I never said he did it. Over the last five years, every year ten per cent of reduction is there. You also did a part of it. But, whoever has reduced it, whom can we approach other than the Finance Minister and the Government? Please tell us. We begged and begged and begged. All the small scale industries using latex

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

are crippled and paralysed and closed. I know of so many farmers who sold their rubber milk, latex and are not getting the price because these small scale units have become rich. They cannot compete with the imported material. I have no objection. They can reduce the import duty. That is the policy of the Government. I have no objection. But along with that, you consider our baby also. You consider your baby also. This small scale sector is our baby. Our peasants, our farmers and our growers have to be considered. That is livelihood for them. They have no other income. Yet, not a single *paisa* of reduction in excise duty is given.

The Finance Minister has given so much relief to other items, but not one per cent relief for the later from. I would request the Finance Minister not to stick to this kind of an approach. I do not know whether it is a dogmatic approach or what kind of approach. I do not say ego because I do not know whether it is a parliamentary word or not. Otherwise, I would have used it. But I would request the Finance Minister to please look into this problem. Last time, I requested him to come and see these factories and if he was not convinced he should not do it, but if they were really facing problems, then he must reduce it by five per cent.

Then, I come to coconut. What is the problem? What is the position with regard to either coconut or rubber? We do not get adequate price for coconut. Coconut is declared as an oilseed. While it is declared as an oilseed, coconut oil is used by all Malayalis as a medium of cooking. Though it is declared as an edible oil, no benefits of oilseeds are given to coconut. What a step-motherly attitude it is. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is capable of establishing his points. Why are you disturbing him?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : What a step-motherly attitude. Coconut is declared as an oilseed but no benefit of oilseed is given to it. It is not included in the technology mission. Is it not a step-motherly attitude? I am from Kerala and Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are from Lakshadweep. All of us are supporting this Government. But our main demand to help coconut growers has not been conceded to. I am sorry to say that. What is the Government doing? For whom is this Government working?

There are a lot of coconut products, but there is no encouragement for them. You get a Pepsi for Rs. 10. Coconut water is far better than a Pepsi. There is no effort to process it and sell it. We welcome liberalisation. But it should be in keeping with our needs and in accordance with the situation that we are facing. Liberalisation is not to be imported from elsewhere. Instead of coconut water, you are forced to buy a Pepsi and drink it whereas coconut water is wasted and the coconut growers suffer. This is a wrong approach. Therefore, this Government should reconsider and prefix its priorities. Otherwise, the economy will get worsened further. I am sorry to say that. Liberalisation was mooted by Dr. Manmohan Singh when Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister. That was the need at that point of time. But we did not allow the service sector to be opened. We opposed it. The present Finance Minister was also a part of the Government. We did not agree to it.

What is this Government doing? What is Insurance Regulatory Authority Bill? I charge the Finance Minister with having tried to have an underhand dealing with BJP when we, the Congress Members were absent—without taking us into confidence or the Left Front into confidence—whom he says he opposes on communal grounds.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : You are a Member of the supporting Party. Why do you blame us?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, is not politically unethical for a Minister, of the Government to have tried for a underhand dealing with the party which they say they oppose tooth and nail. They say that the United Front is founded on secularism. Does secularism mean being opportunistic? If you want something, you can have it, then you may not mind it. It was an opportunistic approach of the Finance Minister. I do not say that it is an approach of the Government because I have a lot of respect for the Prime Minister. He withdrew the Bill in the presence of the Finance Minister. He did the correct thing; and so, kudos to the Prime Minister. What would happen if you allow them? In the manufacturing sector, we have got them. It is the service sector which gives us a lot of employment.

Does the Government want the multinationals to come and capture the insurance sector? What will happen to the insurance sector then? If they allow the multinationals to come into the service sector, I must make it clear that whatever employment opportunities are available now will all be lost. So, we should oppose it. I salute all the friends who opposed the Insurance Regulatory Authority Bill.

Sir, I would like to make it very clear to this Government that let them not try to open up the service sector. Liberalisation is not for the sake of liberalisation. It is for the good of the people of this country. Before they take every decision, they should see as to how it would benefit the people.

As far as the small scale sector is concerned, I am sorry to say that today umpteen number of representatives belonging to the small scale sector have come and told me that they were facing a lot of problems. So, this Government should change their priorities. Otherwise, I am sorry, I do not know what would happen to this Government. They should take the supporting parties into confidence. They have the Common Minimum Programme. We agree with the Common Minimum Programme and we support it also. But every new policy decision, every new legislation and every new step should be taken after consultations and after taking us into full confidence. Otherwise, days are not going to be good for this Government.

Sir, I would like the Minister of Finance to give some relief to the rubber growers of Kerala, if whatever I said has gone into his heart. He has got a very good brain, but I do not know how much heart he has. He should please help the rubber growers by allowing some funds for market intervention. This is the immediate problem, because the S.T.C. has decided to enter the market for procuring rubber. They have not funds. It can only be done by market intervention. If the S.T.C. buys rubber at market price, we will not get any benefit, because the prices have already gone down by Rs. 38. So, he should allow some funds for market intervention so that rubber growers in Kerala are saved.

My second request is that the hon. Minister of Finance should give all the facilities which are meant for edible oil or oilseed to coconut also by including coconut in the Technology Mission.

I make only these two requests which, I hope, have the support of the entire House. After all, the Minister of Finance is an intelligent man, he is an efficient man, he is a great man and a very considerate man. I may disagree with some of his policies, but as a person I have a lot of respect for him. Please do not misunderstand me. I criticised his policy only. We worked together also. He is my good friend also. So, I would request him to please consider these two requests and help the farmers of Kerala. I would also request him to make note of my other suggestions.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall not deal with policy matters today, because I have dealt with policy matters on many occasions. I have given my views and the hon. Minister of Finance is well aware of them. But, today I only want to mention certain issues which are very much in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Under the Head 'Ministry of External Affairs' it is seen that the Government has agreed to give Rs. 40 crore as aid to Bhutan for Tala Hydroelectric Project. I have got no objection to giving aid to a friendly country like Bhutan, which is a member of the SAARC and with whom we also want to improve our relations.

Yesterday, during the Zero Hour, I mentioned about the movement for democracy in Bhutan. I make it very much abundantly clear that my intention is not to provoke our Government to interfere in the internal affairs of a friendly and neighbourly country. But when it is a question of democracy, I think, a Democratic Republic of the stature of India should not remain a silent. The House is well aware of the fact that lakhs of Bhutanese are being denied their elementary human right to live. More than a lakh of Bhutanese have fled that country and they have taken shelter in Nepal and in West Bengal. I think that is in fulfillment of their democratic aspirations.

Sir, I am very sad to bring to the notice of the Government that the Leader of the Bhutanese people, Mr. Rong-Tong Kullev Dorzee, who is fighting for democracy in Bhutan, has been arrested in India. He is in Tihar Jail facing extradition trial. His wife, friends and many Bhutanese have written to many of us, including myself, that if Mr. Dorzee is extradited to Bhutan, then he will either be executed or sent to jail for life. He is not fighting for himself. He is not a criminal. He is patriot and a democrat, who is fighting for his country's progress, prosperity and the establishment of democratic regime.

Sir, we in India are celebrating the occasion of completing 50 years of Independence. We have been able to strengthen the roots of our democracy. I think, democracy will survive in India. Even during our freedom struggle, we also have sought for international solidarity. Many countries and many patriots, all over the world, have supported us in our struggle for Independence. Bhutan is our friendly and neighbourly country and it is one of the members of the SAARC. We do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Bhutan and we want to help them by extending this financial grant. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to the Government, through the hon. Minister of Finance, that it should take up this matter with the Government of Bhutan and see that the life of this patriot, Mr. Dorzee, is saved.

My second point is with regard to the Home Affairs. Under the account 'Secret Service Expenditure', the Government has allotted Rs. 15 crore. I do not know what is the purpose of this 'Secret Service'? We have got very bad reports about it that this amount is being utilised for undesirable purposes. Sometimes I am told that in certain parts of the North-East, these funds are

[Shri Chitta Basu]

being utilised in a very undesirable, questionable and colourable manner.

However, these things may be necessary to run the Government and I think that everything should be transparent. Shri P. Chidambaram is very much for transparency. If that transparence is there, then I think that secret money and allotment of secret money for secret services will not be appreciated by the democratic section of our people.

The Secret Service is not helping the Administration. ISI activities are growing and increasing in the entire North-Eastern region. The Government of West Bengal has made it known that there are increasing activities of the ISI which has their base at Siliguri. You know what is happening in Assam. We could not save a democrat, Shri Sanjay Ghosh. Alfa terrorist activities are increasing. We also know what is happening in Bodoland. Subversive activities are on the increase there. Even the Brigadier of the Army has been murdered in open daylight when he was proceeding from Barjor airport to Shillong only two or three days before. Not only that, even today the Guwahati-Rajdhani Express had met with an accident due to explosion of bombs. An attempt on Chief Minister's life has been made in Assam. I do not want to give more instances. All these incidents go to prove that our Intelligence Service is not working properly and effectively and yet money is being allotted for that purpose and that also in a very secret and, I dare say, in a clandestine manner. Government is for transparency. This Supplementary Budget also encourages spending money in a clandestine, colourable and undesirable manner.

I want to be very brief about the Ministry of Heavy Industry. Some money has been allocated for the Ministry of Heavy Industry. You will be astonished to learn that some crores of rupees are being given to Jessop & Co., which I know from my childhood. I have led their trade unions. I have many workers there. Several crores of rupees have been given to Jessop & Co., which is an old engineering company producing wagons. I am happy about it. At the same time, I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the fact that there are more than one lakh public sector undertaking workers and they are not being paid their statutory wages. It involves more than one lakh workers in different parts of the country whose wages come to Rs. 10,000 crore. For months together, the workers are not getting their salaries.

I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister how a Government can be regarded as an ideal employer if a private sector management does not pay regularly wages to the workers. You must force the management to pay wages to the workers. I implore the Government, particularly the Finance Minister, to see that all the statutory wages are paid to the workers regularly.

Then, I come to the question of Textile industry. This thing is known to everybody. This House debated on it on several occasions. There were many agitations outside the House also. Several lakhs of workers are dying of starvation. They are not being employed. They have been thrown out of employment. There was revival project for the NTC. That was arrived at through the tripartite dialogue. This tripartite dialogue consisted of the Government, the Labour Ministry and the workers also. Therefore, this revival project is not being given effect to, is not being executed and is not being given a shape because the Government of the India does not provide the necessary money for this revival project. I think this is a very important national issue. Lakhs of workers are being denied of employment opportunities. Even today, the textile industry is the largest employer in our country. I hope and believe that the Government and the hon. Finance Minister will look into it and see to it that the revival project of the NTC mills is given effect to, given a shape.

In this connection, I also mention the problem of the jute industry which is coming under the Textile Ministry. On the one hand, there are many projects for the revival of the jute mills. But the immediate problem again is about the provision of employment for several thousands of our workers working in the jute mills in different parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal. In addition to that, there is another problem which is being faced by the jute growers. More than 50 lakh jute growers are now facing the danger of distress sale. The Government has fixed the so-called Minimum Support Price, remunerative price, for jute at Rs. 500 per quintal. I had been to Assam only two days before, I was told by the Agriculture Minister of Assam, Shri Patwari, that money had not been provided for opening the purchase centres. No JCI unit has been opened to purchase the raw jute from among the growers. In West Bengal, such a situation is all the more worse. No purchasing centre has so far been opened for purchasing the raw jute from the open market, from the growers in the villages. The reason is that the JCI, which is a Public Sector Undertaking, which is to operate the MSP, the Minimum Support Price, is being starved of funds. Since it has not got the necessary funds, it cannot go to the market and purchase raw jute. Of late, only Rs. 36 crore has been given to this JCI and that is a very inadequate sum of money. It can only consume a very negligible fraction of jute so far produced.

In Assam, the total quantity of production of raw jute is about 25-30 lakh bales. In West Bengal, it is something like that of 66-70 lakh bales. In Orissa, there is also some production of jute. In Bihar also, there is some jute

production. Overall, about 90 lakh bales are produced annually. There are about 30 lakh bales available as surplus. And the JCI can only influence the market if all the quantity of jute is purchased by the JCI. It is not only the Minimum Support Price operation which is important but there should also be commercial operation. There should be commercial purchase of raw jute. Jute and the jute mills are the traditional industries in our country so far as West Bengal, Assam, and Andhra Pradesh are concerned.

17.00 hrs.

These are the few issues which I have chosen to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. I have taken the opportunity of this Supplementary Demands for Grants with the hope that the Government would respond to these points positively. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna) : I would like to say something about supplementary demands for 1997-98. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the security of the country is the most important thing. Allocation has been made for the security of the country. These days the neighbouring countries have deployed their army all around our border with various ammunitions. Pakistan is there, China is there. China is constructing roads and airports in Tibet. Pakistan is also deploying missiles there. Keeping that in view, the allocation made for the security of the country is very meagre. My submission is that you should go through the defence budget of China and Pakistan. Security of the country is a must. If there is need to make a deduction from other heads, it must be done and money should be spent to improve the technology of Prithvi missile.

Ours is an agriculture oriented country. The amount allocated for agriculture is also not adequate. A farmer needs various resources. He needs fertilizer, water and electricity for agriculture. If water is not available at time, the crop destroys. In the same way due to non-availability of fertilizer at time, the crop destroys. Water and fertiiizer are essential and electricity and irrigation are also required as well. Even today there is lack of irrigation facility in my State. Fortunately there is a canal in the Purvanchal, otherwise all the tubewells would have been useless. It is not clear. What you have done for Uttar Pradesh, but what you have done is inadequate. However, Uttar Pradesh is the sixth part in area of the country. The fertilizer factory in Gorakhpur is lying closed since long. Crores of rupees are paid to the officers as pay. You have not included the name of the closed fertilizer factory of Gorakhpur in the allocation made in this regard. We import urea at the cost of crores of rupees. But nothing has been mentioned to revive the closed fertilizer factory of Gorakhpur. My submission is that either you revive the fertilizer factory of Gorakhpur yourself or give it to the private sector and get it revived by them. As a result thereof farmers will get urea, fertilizers and there will be promotion of agriculture.

I would also like to say same thing about electricity. Generation of electricity in Uttar Pradesh is less as compared to all India generation and it is the lowest in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Even after fifty years of Independence, electricity has not been provided to the area. I belong to the area which is situated on the border of Bihar and Nepal. 100 km. long Narayani river flows in this area. There is no electricity there and lawlessness prevails there. The name of Uttar Pradesh has not been included in the allocation made for the operation of electricity projects. There is Tehri Dam but it is lying inoperative. Atleast electricity projects should be implemented in Uttar Pradesh so that we get electricity. It is not proper that the electricity is supplied in the entire country and we remain in dark.

Since we are one sixth in the area of entire country we should get appropriate share in the Ninth Five Year Plan, but we have not allocated even one twentieth part in the budget. My submission is that you should set up electricity industry there to provide electricity to the farmers. Either you should do it or it may be done under private sector. You are very liberal. You are inviting the capitalists from foreign countries. You should invite them to establish electricity projects and not for producing of coca cola. We will get benefit from it.

It is correct that lakhs of employees are working in public and private sector. But more than 50 percent population of villages is living below poverty line. The people engaged in agriculture hardly get employment for three months.

Everybody fights for government employees. It is right that they should get better pay. It is also right that they should get pension after retirement. They should also get medical aid and in case of death, their sons should be given job. But poor villager who works in the field for three months cannot provide food, medicine and education to his children. When he dies, there is nobody to care, so I urge you to make proper arrangements in this regard.

A survey of the 60-year old poor villagers should be conducted. There are old age homes for old people in foreign countries. There, they get food, medicine and shelter. Here you should make a provision in the Budget for two meals a day for old persons. This is my demand. My demand is for all the old people of the country. In Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

Bihar the condition is worse. Its provision is not made in the Budget.

In India widow remarriage is less prevalent. I would like that you should make a provision of pension for widows to whom nobody is ready to take care of them and who are neglected. My submission is that Government of India should direct the State Governments to submit correct figures, and pension facility should be provided to them. Poor people suffer in the absence of pension. Everybody wants money for doing someone's work. Kanungo wants money. The pensioners face many difficulties. Sometimes they do not get pension. My submission is that the system of pension should be streamlined. You have made a provision of crores of rupees for maintenance of sugar store from the sugar fund. There are billions of rupees in sugar development funds. My submission is that production capacity of sick sugar industries should be improved. Sugar development fund should be utilized where sugar industry is not in a position to make payment of sugarcane to the farmers. The condition of sugar industry is worst in Uttar Pradesh these industries are ages old there. Their capacity are 800, 1200 tonnes only. Now their condition is worst. I am surprised to see that though the condition of cane growers as well as that of mills, is bad in Uttar Pradesh but you do not feel it. I would like that you should visit the places with me and make a provision in the budget for that. You should increase the capacity of these mills or hand them over to private sector. The two mills, align and Lal Imli under the Ministry of Textiles of the Government of India, are lying closed. There are Kanpur Sugar Works Limited and Champaran Sugar Mills Limited also. There are four sugar mills situated in Padrauna, Katchkuiyan, Gauri and Bhadora. Out of these four mills, two are sick. Gauri and Bhadora mills are closed and Padrauna and Katchkuiyan mills are working. Season has come to an end but even today payment of Rs. 33 crore to the farmers is still due. Hon. Minister, the payment has not started yet. On the one hand, you talk about waiving off loans and on the other you have made provision for crores of rupees in the budget as a fund for writing off.

The banks are also fleecing the people. I would request you to pay attention towards the payment of outstanding dues of farmers worth Rs. 33 crore. You have also not made provision in the current Budget for this. Either you give this money or raise its capacity. I want to say that you give this responsibility to Uttar Pradesh Government. The Sugar factories under Uttar Pradesh Government are getting assistance, may be this money is given by the Government from any source. But Government of India is so helpless that two mills out of four are lying closed and outstanding dues of farmers are Rs. 33 crore. I would request you that there should be some provision in the Budget to pay this amount.

The greatest problem in our area is that of floods. Some days ago I had said in the House that there is a Narayani river in my constituency which flows through Bihar-Nepal border. Every now and then this river cause floods. Recently, there was land erosion on the embankment of the river. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh visited the site and we also went there. There is a 50-60 km. long safety dam on the river but this is a matter of chance that the area of 2 km. comes under Bihar State. There is partnership of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Governments. On the side of Bihar border, land erosion was going on. Heavy land erosion was going on due to geographical location. On one side, the water level is two metre above and on the other side where land erosion is going on, the land is two metre below. If due attention is not paid there, then Padrauna district will be ruined. By the grace of God, there is less rain this year. However, both the Governments have stopped giving their aid. But land erosion is still going on. Everytime property worth crores of rupees is destroyed due to frequent floods. I therefore, request that efforts should be made for protection from floods. Provision made in the Budget for this work is meagre. Floods and droughts are common here. We have no proper irrigation facilities to face the drought situation. Except the districts of western Uttar Pradesh, means of irrigation are very scarce in U.P. you have not made any provision for this also. I would request you that provision should be made for this in the Budget.

So far as roads are concerned, the Ministers of Government of India say in the House and outside the House that every villages of the country will be connected by roads. It remains only on papers. There are villages in the country having a population of 15 thousand and no improvement has been made in these villages so far. Vehicles can not go there. Only we can go there on cycle. The amount provided by the Govt. of India for the development of roads in Uttar Pradesh is very insufficient. Very meagre amount is provided. Therefore, I would request you that Govt. of India should provide sufficient amount to Uttar Pradesh Govt. to face the situation of floods and for means of irrigation so that Uttar Pradesh Govt. could take appropriate measures.

I want to say a few words about education system. A question was also raised in the House on this issue. The Govt. of India has a scheme for literacy compaign. You spend crores of rupees in the entire country. As far as I know, this scheme is only on papers. There are certain such organisations which submit bogus papers and in connivance with them withdraw the money from this fund. I am requesting you to conduct an enquiry

regarding the funds provided for this purpose as to how much amount is being utilised? This money is being pocketed by education mafias and their relatives and no result is coming out of it. The Govt. should either wind up this scheme or monitor it to ensure the proper utilisation of the funds. This crores of rupees are being pocketted by education mafias and we are not getting any advantage from it.

Sir, I would make one more request regarding employment problem. The provision of funds made by the Govt. for the generation of employment is very less. Recently, on the report of the Pay Commission, you said that how much money would be paid and how many persons would be retrenched. You have made provision for Defence and Agriculture Ministries but you have not mentioned what will be the impact of Pay Commission's report. You should make a mention about these things also. I would again say that out of the population of 95 crore, Govt. is concerned about safety and security of only one crore people and 94 crore people are being exploited. I am not against the safety and security of Govt. servants but at least the rural poor, landless people and those who have no means of livelihood, should be provided some sort of employment so that they may provide bread and butter to their families. Therefore, whatever I have said before you attention must be paid thereon. I am sorry to say that when we give speech in the House it is recorded in the proceedings but sometime we quarrel with each other it is expunged from the proceedings. Suppose, if I say something wrong here it is expunged from the proceedings, in this way our speeches have no impact on Govt. working. We give lecture in the House and become happy. So we want to make this system more effective so that Govt. should take appropriate action on our discussion in the House.

Sir, our sages have said that God is omnipresent. God is everywhere. But in the present times now they say that corruption is apparent everywhere. If this corruption is inevitable then I would request you that whatever provision you make in the Budget at least 25-30 per cent is swallowed out of that, you may write down that so much amount they can swallow and you may deduct it. We remember that Late Rajeev Gandhi has said that out of 100 rupees only 15 rupees reach to the people. This much was said by the Prime Minister of country. All the Ministers show their helplessness even when they are the masters. You please check this trend; otherwise make provision in the Budget that so much fund can be misappropriated by them. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Laddakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1997-98 presented by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance, I want to speak on one of the grants. For me, the financial business is a highly technical subject and I do not want to say much on this. I would like to make a few points so far as the Demand Number 14 is concerned. There are some proposals under this demand, particularly with regard to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, a provision has been made for a total outlay of Rupees four and half crores. I support all his proposals.

There are hilly or tribal areas under Telecommunication Services but the facilities which you are giving in the plans are not being extended to the hilly areas. Through you, I would request the hon'ble Minister that in Telecom Services particularly for hilly, tribal and backward areas, a special Grant must be earmarked and a special scheme be formulated. In a few years at least in big sub-divisions, the Government says nothing about villages. All that the Hon. Minister says that telephones are going to be provided in all the villages during 1997-98. I want to say that in my Parliamentary constituency Ladakh there are four sub-divisions. Out of these telecom facility is a must in two sub-divisions, you must give priority to that. This being a very large area, there is a serious problems of communication. You must do it, It is my request.

My second point relates to Demand No. 23 which deals with External Affairs. There is a mention of about Bhutan. I did not want to say anything about that. But one point that I want to mention is that you are aware that Dalailama is under political asylum in our country since 1949. Now talks are going on with China and we welcome that. The Prime Minister must make use of his good office and solve the Tibet issue with Chinese leaders peacefully. As far as status of Tibet is concerned Dalailama is ready for talks. If the Prime Minister takes up this matter with China, the result can be good. Therefore, I want to bring this point to the notice of the Prime Minister.

Thirdly, discussions are going on about the border issue. 30 thousand square km. of our area is illegally occupied by China. If the Government deem appropriate then it can be retrieved. There are some areas, like Aksai Chin belong to China which they may not want to vacate. In place of that, South-West Indus area of Kailash Mansarovar in western Tibet could be exchanged if possibilities of exchange are explored by the Government. At present discussion is going on to open the border. If the route from Veng-chak to Kailash Mansarover is opened the distance from Delhi to Mansarover can be covered in three days. There is one hour air journey from Delhi to Leh. On the second day we will reach the border. On the third day we can reach Makhyarbar and hilly Kailash. The journey on foot can be avoided as is the case on the route from Pithoragarh. Our vehicle goes

[Shri P. Namgyal]

from there upto the Border and from there Chinese vehicles are available. As such trade and tourism both can get promotion. I think you should take up this matter on priority basis.

I have one more issue. You know that 'Shehtosh' an antelope animal is found in our Himalayan hills. A little wool can be had from it. But its wool cannot be extracted unless that animal is killed. It is highly protected animal and its wool is a banned product. Shehtosh mixed with Pashmina is smuggled through in Nepal, Pithoragarh and some border areas of Himachal Pradesh. A huge black money is involved in this smuggling. It feeds the Shehtosh industry in Kashmir. It is a banned product. I had also asked a question on this. That was related to the Ministry of Finance. I had asked as to why this smuggling was going on in this way? I have not got any reply in this regard. I hope to get the reply sometime in the near future. The hon. Minister had said that they were looking into find out whether smuggling was actually taking place. I want to say with confidence that it is a reality, Shehtosh is being smuggled in thousand kilograms and hence, there is a dire necessity to check it. If it is not done this animal will reach a point of total extinction. I want to draw attention towards it.

17.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir you are fully aware of my second issue. It relates to Income tax in our Ladakh area. We have been demanding for the past several years. I will report this demand knowing fully well, that he would not agree. Yet I would tell that our cost of living is very high. In the Income Tax law there is no consideration for cost of living. There is one law applicable to all areas whether it is Mumbai or Delhi. Cost of living on hills is very high. Supplies are received there from the base camp. That must be given a consideration. Prior to 1989, many things were exempted. Chinese aggression took place in 1962. Exemption was given thereafter. But when Janata Government took over, it was reimposed. It is still under dispute. The reply which I got in this regard was that no census of Scheduled Tribes was undertaken in Jammu Kashmir. Before this census was conducted in 1989. No census has been conduced in 1991. A mini census was conducted in Jammu-Kashmir in 1988. Under that census, they were declared scheduled tribes in 1989. It is there in Government's records. Why don't you ask for its register? The Government has all along been saying that it is not with them. It is wrong. They must get all facilities. What is the fault of those who have been declared Tribals later on? Why are that being left out and not being given facility? You can give them facilities just now. As you have done in the case of North-East, same facilities must be given to them also. Here 95 per cent of population is Tribal. My earnest appeal is that you must reconsider it sympathetically.

I want to say one or two things about Home Ministry. My colleague Shri Chaman Lal Gupta has criticised the I.B. I do not agree with him. It is a matter of our security, it is the duty of the I.B. There should not be any check on that. I.B. provides no information, as to the rootest from where terrorists enter and the border point which are used for thefts. This force needs to be revamped. Anyhow all is not well then and hence attention must be given to it.

There are same points in Demands No. 46.

[English]

Demand No. 46 relates to Debt Relief Scheme in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

My submission is that the needy people, who really deserve the relief are not getting it. Corruption in Jammu and Kashmir is rampant.

Bungling is taking place in almost all cooperation's of S.C., S.T. and O.B.C. to this extent that is not provided to the persons who deserve it is true sense and the facilities are being provided to those persons who are already having one or two vehicles. Corruption is prevalent rampant there too. It requires urgent attention.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring one more issue to the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Finance that trouble is going to start in Laddakh. You will enquire as to how? Today our country is celebrating 50th anniversary of Independence and Autonomous Council of Laddakh has made a programme that its Chairman will take salute. But the Cabinet Minister of State Government said that he will take salute. It can cause confrontation there. Today, the world is rejoining best trouble is going to start there. I do not understand that when there is an Autonomous Council, why its Chairman is not being allowed to take salute? I think that the Chairman of Autonomous Council in Darjeeling will take salute but here in Laddakh you are interfering. It can result into adverse consequences. Therefore, I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs through you that immediate attention should be paid towards this, Otherwise trouble can take place there on the yearly festivity of 15th August. It will be sorrowful for us if it caused any casuality. Therefore, I would like to bring it to the notice of Minister of Home Affairs through you.

The Demand No. 50 is about the Department of Culture. Under this Demand, you are providing some money for shrine of Morarji Bhai and Jalianwala Bagh

and I welcome it. The Department of Culture had constructed a building for Central Institute of Buddisht Studies in Laddakh 8-10 years ago but they are not occupying it, they are not taking over it. Crores of rupees has been spent on this building. There are 50-60 vacant posts of teaching staff which has not been filled up. No decision has been taken with regard to the question of Principal for the last 20 years. I would like the Ministry of Culture to look into this matter urgently.

The other Demand No. 57 is about broadcasting services. I do not want to go in its details. V.L.P.T. is there in it. I have already said that it comes under the area of communication. My constituency is bigger than the existing area of Himachal Pradesh, which is 10,000 kms. Foreigners do not understand as to how much large area it is. Ours is a border area, it is contiguous to the border of Pakistan. Their broadcast can be heard here but not Indian broadcast. It is, therefore, requested that attention should be paid towards this also. I would like to submit one or two points in respect of planning. I do not want to go into plan allocation. But something has been mentioned in respect of Construction Industry Development Council therein. I would like to submit in this regard that Planning Commission should earmark the plan allocation for the Council of Laddakh. At present, the funds are passed on through State Government and are curtailed. So we do not get full amount actually allocated. Therefore, it should be earmarked by the Planning Commission so that we can get the amount direct and we had requested hon'ble Prime Minister also that after constituting a Council, there is dire need of infrastructure. We had demanded for one time guarantee of 20 crores of rupees. I request that this amount should be provided to us. Rs. 20 crores is not a big amount for the Central Government. As amount of two hundred or five hundred crores of rupees is a different thing. Therefore, I would like to request hon'ble Finance Minister personally that he would be kind to us. I would like to submit in respect of Power also that certain amount of fund which has been earmarked for State Electricity Board Generating Companies etc. and you have mentioned about Dulhasti and Uri also. I do not want to go in their details. We have made a demand for Nami Hydel Project in my constituency. It is a small project of 35 Megawatt. We will get benefit if this project is implemented through NHPC in Laddakh region. It does not given any result in State sector. Therefore, it is my request to you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit two points in respect of Surface Transport. You have earmarked Rs. 95 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation. But it has always been suffering loss. But the private buses, which were earlier red line buses, have now been turned into blue line buses. It had been started five years ago. At that time, the persons who had only one bus, are now owners of three or four buses. When they have made so much progress, why can not the D.T.C. make any progress. Therefore, I suggest that the D.T.C. has surplus drivers and conductors and it should have two conductors in each bus in the same manner as the private operators have employed in their buses. They should be asked to sell tickets like the private bus conductors and they should be given some percentage of money as an incentive. I think if the staff is provided with some percentage, the D.T.C. can also run in profit. if private operators can earn profit, why the D.T.C. can not run in profit? Therefore, attention must be paid to this side also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, please conclude.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me time to speak. I would like to request hon'ble Minister to consider sympathetically the points raised by me and find out the way after reconsidering the issues submitted by us before him. We have raised a point about Income tax. I do want it forever. We have demanded it for five years. It is, therefore, requested to find out any solution about income-tax. I do not say that tax should not be levied on outsiders or non-tribals. Tax must be levied on them but as you said that some people are embezzling the huge amount of money in the name of Laddakh, we would like you to expose them. We will welcome this step. You should levy the tax on outsiders. We talk about tribals only. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we oppose these demands. However, discussion can be held on many subjects but I would like to keep myself confined to three issues. First-thing is that our factories and industries are going to close as a result of economic policy of the Government and as a proof thereof, it can be seen in the supplementary demands wherein you have demanded Rs. 182 crores 18 lakhs rupees under voluntary or retrenchment scheme, whatever you may call it, to retrench the workers. I do not have the figures as to how many workers would become unemployed with 182 crore 18 lakh rupees but the name of factories, given by your Department of Industry, which are to be closed, is a proof of the extent of insolvency of the Government's policies. At page No. 23 and 24 of your supplementary demands, there are 16 factories in total which are being run by the Government and are on the verge of closure. These include Andrew Yule, H.M.T., Engineering Projects Co., Heavy Engineering Corporation. The names are not given in alphabetical order, after 'A' and 'B', 'H' has come, Hindustan Photo Films, Scooters India, Cement Corporation of India and as such there are 16 factories in total, which are under the administrative control of Ministry of Heavy Industries

[Shri George Fernandes]

and 75 crores rupees have been allocated for them and as I have said, altogether 182 lakhs rupees have been allocated for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am reiterating that these are the consequences of the economic policies of the Government. They can say anything to show, they can talk about "Navratnas", whatever they want to say, they can say but they should tell as to what type of the development is going on and on where. In reality, policies of the Government are encouraging unemployment. Whereas new opportunities of employment should be generated, these are not being generated and already employed workers are being removed. Therefore, we completely oppose their policies we are not in favour of giving these grants.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, secondly, under the policy of the Government alongwith bringing foreign capital in India, the sequence of bringing foreign capital linked companies in India was also started. It means big financial companies of the world after coming in India are playing with the industries of our country. How these companies are playing with, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister as well as the House towards news item being published daily in the newspapers for the last 15 days, particularly about one company, which is playing with our industry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Asian Paints has earned a good name in the country and it earns not only in the country but also earns foreign exchange through export. Now, one partner of this foreign exchange earning company has decided to sell its 8 percent shares. Why he decided so, it was his personal decision, I do not want to interfere in it. I am not bothered about the stories about him being published in newspapers now-a-days. When he decided to sell eight percent shares, then "Maril Linch" which is a big and famous Finance company of the world, and which has opened its account in India and is running business here negotiated a deal for these shares. The deal was finalized. Now what we understand is that they have decided to sell the deal to another foreign company Morgan Stanley. Now, when it has become public that who is selling the shares, then one company said that if this person was willing to be relieved from the portfolio of Chairman of this company, then they will not accept the deal of shares negotiated by them. As a result of it, the prices of shares of the company came down in the share market and a person who had invested 20-25 crore rupees in India suffered loss due to 20 percent fall in share market within last 8-10 days where the deal was finalized at 137 crore rupees. I would not like to initiate about such two companies to whom you have entrusted the economy of the country due to new economic policies because there is no need to talk about the problems of companies. But we are talking about it here because these are the companies where work of disinvestment is going on and you are handing over these companies. Our gas sector is yet to be disinvested. Some other industries are yet to be disinvested and when the Government gives the responsibility of disinvestment in the hands of those companies which are committed to their word and I remember that how a case of Videsh Sanchar Nigam came up and how we faced the problem in world market at that time also. We remember it, so today we demand that transaction of capital of the country should be stopped and the foreign companies which come to India only to earn money and to for investing money, neither for any type of development of the country nor to invest money in infrastructure about which we are talking but today speculation goes on in world capital market. This include speculation of share market and therefore, these companies which come to earn money through speculation, transaction of capital in hands of should be stopped. It is my humble request to the hon'ble Minister and if he does not gives assurance to fulfil it then we cannot support these demands.

Finally, I would like to submit my third point is that you have announced to provide 40 crore rupees through Ministry of External Affairs to Bhutan to establish Hydroelectric Project and you have said that this is net cash outgo. It means it is given as loan not as grant. Take 40 crore of rupees and set up their project. I have an objection on it. I have an objection to this affect that infact Bhutan is our neighbour country but keeping in view some incidents which have occurred in our capital a few days ago I do not recommend to provide assistance of 40 crore of rupees to Bhutan. I do not know what is the incident? There is monarchy in Bhutan and people of Bhutan are fighting against it in the manner we fought against Britishers. The people of Bhutan are fighting against Monarchy for democratic rights. The Government of India cannot oppose the fight for democratic rights. Our Principle is that India will struggle to restore democracy in the countries of the world where dictatorship or autocracy exists because we cannot forget such a thing.

Our hon'ble Speaker was just mentioning that Hon'ble Speaker of England is about to come to India to see our functioning. We fought against England. We fought against Britishers and Indian freedom fighters in England started struggle for freedom of India.

They even went to the London the capital of their country to fight them against imperialism. But they were not kept in British Jails. But our small neighbouring country is not prepared to accept democracy. If it is not prepared

what anyone can do, it is their own domestic affair. Those who are fighting for democracy have been removed from the country and all the political parties there jointly constituted a democratic front and the leader of that democratic front is Rong Thong Dorji. In 1991, he was arrested, kept in jail, tourtured and freed only on the condition of leaving the country. Many people have left the country, 50 thousand people took shelter at Siliguri, in West Bengal, for sometime. Later, they were directed to leave the country. They went to Nepal. There are about 1.50 lakh refugees in Nepal today. They are depending upon the financial support of Human Rights Commission of UNO. Some people are still in Siliguri and other parts of India. Their leader who has been staying in Nepal and recognised as a refugee by the UNO, has been visiting India and meeting us. He used to visit the Houses of several Members of Parliament and request them to help in restoring the democracy in his country. He also urged us to talk to their King. He told that they did not want to dethrone the King they did not want to remove him from the office. They wanted him as a democratic ruler. But they want to participate in the Government in their country. But what did actually happen? He used to visit India from Nepal after every 2-3 months and go back with his friends. But when he came to India on 18th April, he was arrested in Delhi, the capital of India. Rong Thong Dorji, the popular leader of that country and to whom the U.N. Commissioner on Human Rights has given shelter was kept in the beggars home 60 km. away from Delhi. We are celebrating the 50th anniversary of our Independence. For what are we celebrating? The rehearsal of Pt. Nehru's speech on 'tryst with destiny' is going on daily. What was the tryst with destiny? Pt. Nehru in his speech has said that when the whole world is sleeping, India is awakening. For what he has said so? He said so for freedom. When people are fighting for democracy, the particular leader who has been fighting for it and visiting our country for a long time, is arrested and sent to a beggers' home. His friends and other people go to High Court, but the High Court issues order to put him in Jail. Since then he is being kept in Tihar jail. What happened in between, nobody knows. Meanwhile our Govt. filed a case to extradite him, to repatriate him to Bhutan. His repatriation to his country means to hang him or to eliminate him. We have written to our Prime Minister on the Ist of this month keeping in view all the circumstances and also written, particularly, to some of his cabinet ministers in this regard that this is the question of dignity of this country. This country has been supporting the case of democracy throughout the world. We had given support in South Africa. We had supported the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The people of this country linked with the socialistic movement and others have fought against the Ranas' (rulers) of Nepal taking arms in their hands. Pt. Nehru had sent Biju Patnaik with his Private plane to bring Sukarno, Mohmmad Hatta Sulan Jhariyar from Indonesia to save them from the foreign rulers who were ruling the country. At that time, there was Dutch rulers in Indonesia. He went and brought them to India endangering his own life. We had held Asian Relations Conference in the capital. Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Conference. Pt. Nehru was the convener. Why did it all happen? Now our country is going to had over a citizen of a neighbouring country who is fighting against the forces of kingship and dictatorship to bring democracy there following the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi. With great sorrow and anguish, I am referring to this point here. It is my request that a sum of Rs. 40 crore which has been kept, should not be given. I was told by the Govt. that it is a very serious matter. What is seriousness about that? When asked about the seriousness, it has been stated that China has directed the same country to demarcate the border line as per its wishes; China would approve it. The King will decide the border of Bhutan and China will put its seal on it and in lieu of that it wants an opportunity to set up an embassy in Thimpu. Will our country carry on its foreign policy under the threat of such a black mail and leave its policy in respect of human rights, freedom of people, and making a new society in the world. This is not a new thing. I have been listening this sentence for the last 30 years. Will India fight against China, in case it attacks Bhutan? Tomorrow if Bhutan decides to have relations with China, then will we send army in Bhutan. I am raising these hard facts because I cannot keep mum.

We are citizens of this country. This country is ours. We should resolve to live and to die for this country. If we resolve to live and to die for this country, then we should not bother about the Chinese threats, we should not be bothered about what the King of Bhutan says. We should give due importance to our own country and its values. Our country achieved independence for the sake of these values. Though there may be some sort of deterioration in our thinking and character, these values still have their own importance. We have not left them.

So I request that the Government should have a talk with Bhutan and make it clear that this person will not be handed over. His freedom should be kept intact. He should be given freedom to go anywhere in India and Nepal. If it can not be done, this amount of Rs. 40 crore should not be given to Bhutan as there cannot be anything more shameful for this country than this act.

With these three main points which I have mentioned above, I oppose these Demands.

18.00 hrs.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH NIDAR (Jalesar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the supplementary demands for grants. I totally agree with the views expressed by the hon'ble Fernandes Saheb and would also like to say that if this sum of rupees 40 crores is not in the national interest, then it should not be spent. I have gone through these demands briefly. Nine demands have been laid for Voluntary Retirement Scheme. I am unable to understand that where, these people, who are at the helms of affair in our country, our policy makers, will take the country under the present policy of liberalisation which we call more dependence on borrowing. There is not even a single demand which has a provision to create more employment opportunities in this country or which could be instrumental in utilization of total manpower or could have helped in making our country self-dependent or has any means to end corruption. I am unable to understand as to where they want to take this country? My friends have just said that the former Prime Minister had offered a package of rupees 2500 crores to Jammu and Kashmir, I do not understand why such a large amount is being allotted to that State? A long speech was made in this regard but what I have gathered from this is that if our State would have been facing treason or terrorism or we would have encouraged killings, then we might have also been offered such a package. Forget all about this package, but even if we talk about patriotism, dignity of our country or think about 'Swadeshi' we are not going to get any kind of assistance. My friends have reminded me of poem. I want to make one thing clear. It is regarding Kashmir There is nothing bad as such in it. We still consider Kashmir as an integral part of our country. I am using the word 'still' because most of the people even avoid discussion on that issue. But I would like to say something about it.

'Pehle Tumhein Daal mein kala khalta tha Yaar', Here it is a question of policy and it applies on Budget as well that is why I am reading these lines:

Pehle tumhein daal mein kala khalta tha yaar,

Ab kyon hai poori kali daal aap boliye,

Jhelum Chinar Ravi ho rahi hai zar-zar,

Hal kyon hua nahin sawal aap boliye,

Paanch lakh log huye atyachaar ke Shikaar,

Unka sudhara kyon na haal aap boliye,

Mandir bhi tode gaye, kiye gaye balaatkaar,

Phir bhi hua nahin malaal aap boliye.

I would like to say that this is a country where a large quantity of opium is smuggled and where new records are created again and again. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir what about 'Discussion Under Rule 193'? It is listed to be taken up at six o' clock. It is past six o' clock now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know it. Prof. Om Pal Singh 'Nidar', you can continue your speech the next time.

Now let us take up Discussion under Rule 193.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, I want to mention one thing just to arrange the business so that all of us are clear. Is it this decision of the Chair that the hon. Member will resume tomorrow and I will reply tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said, "next time".

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No, Sir, because this has to go to the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, it has to be passed tomorrow. That is why I am asking this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us see. It will come tomorrow. You will reply tomorrow.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is tomorrow after the hon. Member resumes. I think a few more speakers are there. ...*(Interruptions)* I know. There are some more speakers.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to sit after seven o'clock, then it might be possible.

[English]

All right. It will come tomorrow. That is all.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, my only request is that, I think there are about another eight or nine speakers. We can draw the line there and not add more speakers. We can conclude with those eight or nine speakers and I can reply tomorrow and then we can send it to the Rajya Sabha tomorrow evening and Rajya Sabha can clear it on Thursday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Right, we will see.

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : What about women's Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will come at proper time.